

(MR. SPEAKER)

correct or not, the proceedings of the Assembly will merely end in chaos. It is for this reason that it has been laid down in our rules which, in this respect follows the rules of the Lok Sabha and various other State Legislatures, that a ruling of the Chair shall be final and shall not be questioned in the House. If any Hon'ble Member honestly feels that the ruling was incorrect or that the speaker could have given a different ruling, instead of raising it on the floor of the House, it is always open to him to discuss with the Speaker, so that if the Speaker is convinced that his ruling could have been otherwise, he will take the next opportunity of giving a ruling more in accordance with what is proper and right. In this way order will be maintained in the House and Hon'ble Members will have the satisfaction that they have discussed the matter with the Speaker and he will stand corrected or will have persuaded the Speaker to accept a different point of view which will prevail when another occasion arises for a similar ruling. Unless the Speaker's ruling is accepted without question and all further discussion stops, it will be impossible to conduct the proceedings in an orderly fashion and I am sure all Hon'ble Members will agree with me on this point.

There is one other point to which I like to refer at this stage, that is, in regard to raising of points of order. In the first place where a point of order is raised it has to be disposed of before another point of order could be raised. I have noticed a tendency of Hon'ble Members rising and claiming that they have a point of order when actually there will be no point of order but it will be merely a speech on what is before the House. Where an Hon'ble Member claims to raise a point of order the Chair has no option but to permit him. It is therefore all the more necessary that Hon'ble Members should exercise this right only on proper and legitimate occasions.

We will now proceed with the resolution before the House and the mover will reply to the debate.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS

No. 1. Payment of Monthly Salaries to Thoties and Talaries instead of Mirase.

(Discussion continued)

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಶ್ರೀ ನಾರಾಯಣಪ್ಪನವರು ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳುವುದ್ದರೆ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೀ. ನಾರಾಯಣಪ್ಪ (ಮುಖಭಾಗಿಲು).—ಈ ಬಡವಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾವಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಭಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ದವರ ಹೈಲಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದನ್ನು ಸೋರ್ಡಿನ್‌ಎಂಟರ್ ನಾನ್ ಮುಂದಿನ ವಿಕಾರ ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು.

***Sri M. P. PATIL** (Minister for Revenue).—Sir, I fully sympathise with the motive with which this resolution has been moved. The Government is aware of the plight of this class of people. As this question had been raised from time to time, the Old Mysore Government had appointed a committee in 1943 to examine this question. The committee considered this question fully and came to the conclusion that even though the situation was not good in connection with these servants, they thought that the system which was prevailing at that time was the only system which could be adopted. You might be knowing, Sir, that this system is prevailing since hundreds of years. Originally, these people were given lands for the services which they rendered both to the Government and to the people. For instance, the Thoties and Talwars were expected to protect the crops of the ryots and at the same time to protect the property of the villagers also. They are also expected to help the village officers in the collection of revenue and in other matters. As time passed, situation changed and their duties to ryots were also changed. For instance, in the old days it was very necessary to protect the crops of the ryots from the robbers, but as the law and order situation improved, there was no necessity of having any protection for the crops of the ryots. They were remunerated for the services they were rendering both to the Government and to the ryots in the form of land and also in the form of mirase which is a small share in the production of the ryot in his field.

This mirase was fixed at 3 seers per acre in the Old Mysore area. However, as time passed on, and as the prices rose, naturally the ryots found that it was very costly for them to give this share to these people and they hesitated to give sufficient share to them. As a result, it was found that many ryots were hesitating to give mirase. Some were giving but not to the fullest extent and as a result, this class of people began to suffer. So, the committee which was appointed in 1943 to examine this question suggested that the Government should take steps to recover this mirase from the ryots and pay it to the inferior village servants. Even though the Government accepted the recommendation of the committee and tried to give effect to it, as time passed on they could not get the mirase to the fullest extent from the ryots. The Gundappa Gowda Committee which also incidentally examined this question found that in spite of the orders of the Government the ryots were not giving mirase to these people to the fullest extent and therefore some of the members of that committee suggested that the mirase system should be stopped and these servants should be treated as salaried Government servants. However, the other members of the committee suggested that it would not be practicable to appoint these people as Government servants and that the old system should continue. Under these circumstances, this question was raised again and again in the old Mysore Assembly and every time it was suggested that the problem should be solved. Even though the Government and the people are in sympathy with the plight of these people, unfortunately the problem has remained unsolved. After the reorganisation of States, this question has been raised now and we have to consider it in the background of the reorganisation of States. As far as this resolution goes, it is concerned with the Thoties and Talwars and the system which was prevailing in the old Mysore State. Even in the old Mysore area there are other classes of people called Neerganties who belong to this category. They are not mentioned in this resolution. Just as the system of

inferior village servants prevails in the Old Mysore area, the same system prevails in other parts which are integrated with the Mysore State. For instance, in Bombay Karnatak area there are Sanadi Talwars and Holeys who are also doing the same duties. Of course, their duties, functions and remuneration are not exactly on the same lines, but on the whole those people are doing the same type of work. The remuneration also differs. For instance, in Bombay Karnatak, the Sanadi Talwars get lands and the land goes with the Officiator. Their lands are not distributed. The Holeys who are doing the same duties have not got adequate lands. They do not get sufficient mirase from the cultivators, and they are also suffering there. Similarly, in Hyderabad there is a different system. There they are doing these duties and getting some allowance from the Government. In Madras area, all these people are Government servants and they are paid Rs. 20 per month. In Coorg also there is a different system. So, looking to all these things, it will be seen that even though we sympathise with the problems, it requires some consideration to solve this problem. Apart from that, the question of finance is involved. For instance, in the Old Mysore area only there are 14,869 Thoties, 8,747 Talwars and 4,476 Neerganties. In all, the total number in the Old Mysore area excluding Bellary comes to about 28,000. We can therefore say that roughly there are about 50,000 people who are doing these duties in various parts of our State.

Now, the question before us is as to how to solve the problem, so that they would get adequate remuneration for the duties they are doing. There are three ways to solve the problem. One way is to continue the present system and that is to allow them to enjoy the lands which they have been given. They should get mirase from the cultivators but as a result of experience for such a long period we have found that this system is not workable and therefore it is of no use to think of continuing the present system. Apart from this, we have to consider the democratic set

(SRI M. P. PATIL)

up of the present Government and under the circumstances it would not be desirable to continue this service as a hereditary system and it is desirable to discontinue this hereditary system as early as possible.

2-3 P.M.

The next question is as to how to remunerate these people. One way of remunerating them is to pay them commission for the work they are doing. The Hon'ble Members are aware that the village officers are paid commission out of the revenue collected. For instance, only recently we increased the commission to be paid to Patels and Shanbhogs and at present we are paying roughly 8 per cent of the collection to Shanbhog; and about 6 per cent of the collection to Patels. One way to solve the problem is to pay these people also commission more or less on the same lines. The next solution is to appoint all these people as Government servants. Sir, all these questions are to be examined. If commission is to be paid, we shall have to decide how much commission we have to pay. If they are appointed as Government servants, the question of paying compensation to these people will have to be considered. Further, if these people are appointed as Government servants, the question of other village officers also has to be considered. We cannot ignore that problem also. We cannot keep one class of people as Government servants and keep the other posts as hereditary. So, under the circumstances, it is very necessary to examine this question in detail and then and then only the Government can come to some conclusion. Sir, from this point of view the Government have considered this question and have come to the conclusion that the present position is not going to help these poor people and therefore they should be paid in the form of cash and not leave them to the mercy of raiyats. We are therefore thinking of how to give them adequate remuneration in the form of cash. Under the circumstances, I hope the Hon'ble Members will realise that if the resolution is passed as it is, that is not

going to solve the problem. In the first place, the resolution does not cover all classes of people who are called inferior village servants in the whole of the Mysore State. Again, the resolution as worded also says that they should be given monthly salaries. Sir, in that case, the financial question also will have to be considered. Under the circumstances, it will not be proper either for the Government or for this Hon'ble House to commit itself to a definite step as to treat them as Government servants or to pay them commission unless the whole question is considered thoroughly. With a view to come to a conclusion, the Government have decided to appoint either an experienced officer to collect all the information and to give the idea of the consequences of the two proposals ; that is, supposing we decided to give them commission, what would be the consequences and what would be the financial commitment of the Government in that connection ; supposing the Government decides to appoint them as Government servants, what would be the financial commitments of the Government. So, these questions will have to be examined. With a view to examine all the aspects of the question, the Government have decided either to appoint an experienced officer or to appoint a Committee to go into this question and make recommendations to Government so that the Government will have sufficient information to come to some conclusion which would be satisfactory both to this class of people and to the Government and to all other people also. Under the circumstances, I hope that the Hon'ble Members will realise that the Government has full sympathy for this question and it will not be proper to press this resolution and approve of it as it is worded and therefore I would request the Hon'ble Mover of the resolution to withdraw this resolution so that the Government will have sufficient time to examine this question. However, I want to make one point clear ; perhaps some Hon'ble Members may suspect that this is a move to postpone the issue. Sir, I can assure the Hon'ble Members that this Government has never considered it

from this point of view. The Government is very serious about this and I would say that even though possibly an officer may be appointed or a committee may be appointed, whatever it may be, either the officer or the committee will be called upon to submit the report within three months so that the question will not be delayed and this problem will be solved as early as possible. So, I hope the Hon'ble Members will realise this point and the Hon'ble Mover of this resolution also will see that it is desirable to withdraw the resolution in the interest of these people themselves. Therefore I request him to withdraw it.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಒಂದು ಗೊತ್ತುವಳಿ ಇದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಅಮೆಂಡಮೆಂಟು ಇದೆ. ಅಮೆಂಡಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಪ್ರೇಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಾ?

Sri Y. VEERAPPA (Hole-Narasipur).—You were kind enough to announce that Sri Narasimha Reddy has sent in an amendment.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನೀವು ತಡವಾಡಿ ಬಂದಿರುವದಿಂದ ನಿವಾಗೆ ಅದು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು disallow ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM (Kolar Gold Fields).—I want a clarification from the Hon'ble Minister. He was kind enough to say that the Government have got full sympathy with the resolution. He has already seen that the Treasury Benches and the Members of the Opposition have supported the resolution. If he wants to bring in uniformity, let him bring an amendment to the resolution. Why should he ask the Mover to withdraw his resolution?

Sri M. P. PATIL.—On a point of clarification. Yesterday an amendment was moved practically on the same lines but the Hon'ble Members of the Opposition opposed it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What about the amendment?

Sri T. TARE GOWDA (Sira).—I seek the permission of the House to withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ನಾರಾಯಣಪ್ಪ.—ನ್ಯಾಬಿ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳರು ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಅಂತಿಮತಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ

ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಫುಸಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಭರವಾಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವದರಿಂದ ಈ ದಿವನ್ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ನಿಣಾಯ ವಸ್ತು ವಾಪನು ತಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬೇಕು ತ್ತೀನೆ.

Sri B. SHAM SUNDER (Bhalki).—I press for the division of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The procedure is: I will put it to the House; if any Hon'ble member opposes, then I will take voice vote.

The question is :

“That leave be granted to the Mover to withdraw the resolution.”

(Voice vote was taken)

Sri N. G. NARASIMHA GOWDA (Sravanabelagola).—I want a division, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Those who are against the motion may kindly stand in their seats.

(Opposition members stood in their seats. There were 31 against.)

Mr. SPEAKER.—Those who are for the motion may kindly stand in their seats.

(Members of the Treasury Benches stood in their seats).

Mr. SPEAKER.—I need not count. Leave to withdraw the resolution is granted by a large majority and the resolution is allowed to be withdrawn.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಬಿ. ನೋಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಒಟಗೆ ಹಾಕುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ದೊರ್ನೆ ಕ್ಲ್ಯಾಬ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಪದ್ದತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರೆಬಿರುತ್ತದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ದೊರ್ನೆ ಕ್ಲ್ಯಾಬ್ನೆ ಮಾಡಿಟ್ಟು ಒಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧರನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು.

Sri H. S. RUDRAPPA (Minister for Agriculture).—The procedure is that the bell should be rung before division.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is in case I appoint the tellers and not when I take the votes by standing. While I take the votes by standing, I need not ring the bell.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR (Belgaum).—When I knew that a division was going to be taken, I came immediately into the House and not that I came late and stood up along with other Members who opposed the motion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Then it is all right; the number may be made as 32. I withdraw the word if it has hurt the Member.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA (Gubbi).—Sir, several members on the opposite side came just now. Even the Chief Minister was not here at that time. There were very few members and not as many as they are just now. The doors should have been closed.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri Muckannappa, I have already said that it is not usually the case when I want to take the votes by standing. If I wanted to take the votes by division by another method, namely, by appointing tellers, I would have rung the bell; so, there was no need. Members came in from this side and that side. There was nothing for shutting the doors at all.

The next resolution may be moved.

Sri H. S. RUDRAPPA.—There are some more small items on the agenda.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

Sri M. P. PATIL (Minister for Revenue).—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Continuance Ordinance, 1957.

mysore lotteries and prize competition control and tax (amendment) bill, 1957.

Introduction.

Sri H. S. RUDRAPPA (Minister for Agriculture).—Sir, I beg to introduce the Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competition Control and Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1957, published in the *Mysore Gazette* under rule 48 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competition Control and Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1957, is introduced.

Member's Representation

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA (Gubbi).—Sir though it does not amount exactly to a breach of privilege, I think, we are obstructed from getting into this House by a barricade in front of the Assembly Hall. We have to come crawling under the structure. I request the Chair to see that the work is at least stopped while the House is sitting. After the sessions are over, they may carry on with the work. Yesterday, while entering into the Hall, because work was going on near the entrance, an iron piece struck my glasses and then broke.

Mr. SPEAKER.—There are other entrances for Hon'ble Members to come into the Hall; anyway, I will look into the matter.

***ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೆಗೌಡ (ಶ್ರವಣಬೆಳ್ಳಿಗೌಡ).**—ಶ್ರೀ ಮುಕ್ಕಳ್ಳಿ ಪ್ರವರ್ತನೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನು ನಾನು ಸಮಾಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಒಳಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿರುವಾಗಲೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅಡಚಣೆ ಅಯ್ಯತು. ಅದ್ದಿಂದ ಅನೆಂಬ್ಲಿ ಸಡೆಯುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ್ತೆಗೆ ಮುಚ್ಚೆ ಕೊಡರು. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಒಳಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿರುವರಿಗೆ ಅಡಚಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಲ್ಲ. ಹೋಸ್ತೆ ಸಡೆಯುತ್ತಾಜರುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲನ ಮಾಡವುದು ಉಚಿತವಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದರು ಅಡಚಣೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಸದ್ಯಸ್ಯರುಗಳ ಅತ್ಯಾರೆಪಕ್ಕೆ ಕುಂಡಕ ತಂಡಹಾಗಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹೋಸ್ತೆ ನ್ಯಾಲ್ ಕುಳತ್ತಾಕೋಟ್ಯಾಪದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡಚಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದ್ದಿಂದ ಹೋಸ್ತೆ ಸಡೆಯುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲನ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ನೀಲ್ನಿಸಿ ಸವಸ್ಯಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿರುವಾದಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಅಗದಿಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಹೋಸ್ತೆ ಅದನಂತರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತಾರೂಪಾಗಳನ್ನೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಅದರಿಂದ ಏನೂ ಅಭಿಂತಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—‘I will look into the matter’ ಎಂದು ಮೊದಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS

No. 2. Equalization of Central and State Pay Scales.

***ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಬೋರೆಗೌಡ (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ).**—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೆ, ತಮ್ಮ ಅವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಸಭೆಯವುಂದೆ ನನ್ನ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆ ನನ್ನ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ.—

“ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸರ್ವಿಸನ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಅತ್ಯೇಚ ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರವರ್ತನೆಗೆ ಮುಂತಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿದ್ದುಂಟಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಈ

ఎరదు సఫిస్సుగళ నంబళద స్కేలుగళ
నమ్మ రాజ్యదల్లి వికరణపేయన్ను కోండు
వంతె మాదువ బగ్గె లుపాయు యోజనే
గగన్ను కురితు ఆరు తింగళోళగాగి వరది
మాదుపుడక్కాగి ఒందు సమాతియన్ను
రచిసచేందు ఈ సభీయచరు అభిపూయు
పడుతూ రే...”

ನೂರಾದ್ಯಕ್ಕೇ, ಈ ಒಂದು ನಿಷ್ಠಾಯವನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯು
ಮಾಂದೆ ಮಂದಿನುವಾಗ ಅದರ ಆಗು ಹೊಗ್ಗು
ಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಮಾನದಟ್ಟ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.
ಈ ತ್ವರ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇವಲ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಕಾರಾರದ ಒಂದು ಏತಿಗೆ
ಮೀರಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ನಕಾರಾರಕ್ಕೆ
ಅಶ್ವಾಪುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಕಿಸಾದಿ
ಕೋಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ನಕಾರಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಕಾದಪ್ಪು
ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇದ್ದಂದು ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ನಿಷ್ಠಾಯವನ್ನು
ಇಲ್ಲ ಮಾಂದಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದರ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಈಗ
ಸುಮಾರು ಬಿಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಒಂದೇ ಸ್ಥಾನ
ಸಮಾಜಾ ಈಗ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಷ್ಠಾಯಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತಿವೆ.
ಶ್ರೀಯೂತ ತಿನ್ನಿಬಂಧನೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ನನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ
ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಲ್ಲರೂ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು
ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಾಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಸಹ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು
ಬಿಂಭಾಗ ನಹಾನುಫಾಲಿಯಿಂದ ತೀವ್ರಾನಾನ ಮಾಡೋಣ
ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಕಾದಪ್ಪು ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು
ಕೊಡೋಣಿಂಬಿ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
ಈಗ ನಾವು ಈ ದೇಶದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮಾತ್ರ
ನಕಾರಾರದ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿವಾದು
ವಾಗ ಒಂದು ಮೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ ನಾವು ಈ
ದೇಶದ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರವನ್ನು ಸೋಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ
ರೂ ಅಭಿ ಸೂಸ್ತಿಪಿಯ ಆಧಾರದಪ್ರೇರಿ ಸಾಫಿಸು
ತೇವೆಂಬ ಹೊಳೆಂಜಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿರುವದಿಲ್ಲ
ವೆಂಂದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಷಿಸಲು ನಾನು ನಿಂತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.
ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ವಾಚಾರಿನಾ ನಕಾರ ಮಾತ್ರ
ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ನಕಾರ ಎರಡೂ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ.
ಪಾಶಾತ್ಯ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಾಂತ ದೇಶಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲಾರೆ
ಚೈನಾವೆಗ್ನೇರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ತೇಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು
ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರವರಗೆದ ಸಂಭಾ ಸಾರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು
ನಮ್ಮ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ವರಗೆದವರ
ಸಂಭಾ ಸಾರಿಗೆಗಳಿಂದಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿ
ದರಿ ಬಹು ಅಂತರವಿದೆ. ಚೈನಾ ದೇಶದ ಒಂದು
ನೂಲರಿ ನೃತ್ಯಕೆರೆ 1956ನೇಯ ಇವಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಪ್ಪಿ
ತೇಂಬಿದನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಅವಾಗಾಹನಗೆ ತರಲಿಟ್ಟಿನ್ನ
ತೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜೀರ್ಣಪ್ರೀತಿ ಅಭಿ ದಿ ರಿಪುಂಕ್
ಅವರಿಗೆ 1,200 ರೂಪಾಯಾಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯ. ಅದ್ವೀ
ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚೋಟ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇತರ
ದೇಶದ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದುಸಾವಿರ
ರೂಪಾಯಾಗಳ ಮೇಲುಟ್ಟು ಸಂಭಾವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರೆ
ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದ ಬಿ. ಎ. ಎಸ್. ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಿ. ಬಿ.
ಎಸ್. ಅದ ಮುಖ್ಯಾದಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು
ಮೂರು, ಮೂರುವರೆ ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಾಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯ,
ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚೋಟ್ಟು ಜಡಿಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ದು
ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಾಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ
ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ದೀರ್ಘವಾಗಿ ಅಲೋಚನೆಮಾಡ
ಬೇಕು. ಅಂತರ ಏನಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಸಿದನಿಬೇಕು.
ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಜೀವನವು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು
ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾನ್ಯಾ ಕೇವಲೆಕ್ಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮ
ದೇಶವನ್ನು ತೆಗುಳಿಕೊಂಡರೆ, ಅದು ಚೆಲಿಗಾಲದ
ಪ್ರದೇಶ. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜೀವನವು ಬಹು ಬಹು ಹೆಚ್ಚು

ಅವರ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಗೆಹಿರಿಯದೆ ಅವರು ನಿರುತ್ತಾ ಹೀಗಾಗೆ ತಮಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ನಕಾರರದವರು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಪ್ಪವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಾಗಿ ಏಂದು ಬಹುವಾಗಿ ಹರಿತಪಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದ್ದಿನಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಾಗಿ ನಿವಾರಣೆಯಾಡುವುದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ನಕಾರರದವರ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಅದ್ದಿಕರಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

3 P.M.

ಕಾಂಗೆಸ್‌ನವರು ಬಹಳ ದುಃಖಿದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾಗಾಗೆ ಕಮಿಟಿನ್‌ನ ನಕಾರ ಕೇರಳ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಯ್-ರಾಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತಾಗ್ನಿ ಇದೆ. ಮೊನ್ಸೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದು, ಕೇರಳದ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ ಶ್ರೀ ನಂಬಿಲಿ ಪಾದರವರು ನ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿದಾರೆ. “ನಮಗೂ, ಕಾಂಗೆಸ್‌ನವರಿಗೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಇದೆ. ಕಾಸ್ಟೀಟಿಪಾರ್ಟಿ ಏನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಡ್ಯಾವಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದರೆ ಕಾಂಗೆಸ್‌ನವರು ಏನೂ ನಿಥಾನವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ, ಅದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಬೇಗ ಕಾಯ್-ರಾಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತೀವೆ” ಎಂದು. ನಕಾರದವರೂ, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೂ ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದನ್ನೇ ರೂಪ ಅರ್ತತಾರ್ಕೋಂಡು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ತರಾದ ಕೆಳದಿಜ್ಞ ನ್ಯಾಕರರನ್ನು, ನಂತಹ ಪ್ರಿಯಾಂದ ಇಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇಂಡೆಕ್ಸ್ ಅಥ ಲಿಂಗಾಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ನಂಬಿ ಮನ್ಯ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ನಿಡ್ದ ವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಮೊದಲನೇಯ ನಿಣಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ಶೋಷಿತ ತತ್ವಾರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಕಾರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ನಂಬಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅವರನ್ನು ನಕಾರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀವೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಭರವಸೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise for half an hour.

The House adjourned at Two Minutes past Three of the Clock and reassembled at Thirty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಬೈರೇಗೌಡ.—ನಾನು ಏ, ಈ ಸಮಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕೆಂದ ಅಂತರಿದಿದ್ದು, ನಮ್ಮೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಭಟ್ಟಯದಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಈ ದೇಶದ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಒಂದು ಸತತವಾದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆಯೋ ಅ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ದ ಗುರಿ ಈ ಅಂತರವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವಂಥದಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಹತ್ತಾರು ಸಾರಿ ಚೆರ್ಕೆಗಳು ಅಗಿ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆಗಿದ್ದಾಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಮಜಾಳಿಯಿಂದ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಅದನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಎದುನ್ನೇ ಕರಿರಿಗೂ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೇರಿರಿಗೂ ನಂಬಿಳಾಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರವನ್ನು ಕೊಳಗಾದಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಇದೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ.

ಮನಸ್ಯ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಕೆಲವು ಸಕಾರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಧೈಯರು ವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸಿ ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಲು ಈತ್ತಿ ಇದ್ದೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲ ನಂತರೊಳೆ ಇರುಬಹುದೇ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಕಾರದ ಅದಾಯ ವೆಚ್ಚ ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ವಣೆ ನುಡಾರು. ಎಂಬು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಕಾರ ಅಡಳಿತದ ಮೇಲೆ ಖಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇತ್ತು; ಈಗ ಅದು 14-15 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ, ಈತ್ತದ 50 ಭಾಗ ಹಣವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ವರ್ಗದವೇಲೆ ಖಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ. ಇತ್ತು ಖಚು ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೂ ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿಯಿಂದ ಇದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಯೇ? ತ್ಯಾಗಿಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾತ್ರಿಕೆ ದಾರಿಯೇ? ಅವರಿಗೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ? ಮೈಸೂರು ದೀರ್ಘದ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಅಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ದರವು ಬೆಲ್ಲ ಸಾರಿರೂಪಾಯಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ನೋಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ದೇಶಾಭಿಮಾನದಿಂದ, ದೇಶದ ಷಳಿಗೆಗೊನ್ನು ರಕಡವು ನಂಬಿಳ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ, ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ವಾದರಿ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನಾಗಿ ವಾಡಿದರು. ಅವರು ನಂಬಿಳಿಂದೇ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಭಾರತರತ್ನ ಸರ್. ಎಂ. ಪಿಶ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯವರು ಈ ರಾಜ ದ ಬಟ್ಟಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಯಾವರಿತಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಎಂಬುದು ಜಗತ್ಕುರ್ವರ್ವಾಹಿಗೆ. ಏಗೆಯೇ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. I.A.S., I.P.S. ಎಂಬ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಥೋರಣಿಗೆ ನಿಕ್ಷಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಂಬಿಳ ಕೊಡುವದು ಸರಿಯೇ? ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ Non-I.A.S. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನೂಂದು ಕಡೆ I.A.S. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಚಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಯವರು ಬಿ. ಸಿ. ಎಸ್. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಾರು ಸಾರಿರೂ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ನಂಬಿಳ. ಇತ್ತು ನಂಬಿಳ ಕೆಂಡಿಗೆ ರೆವಿನ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಾಳಿಕತೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ? ಇಲ್ಲ, ದೇಶಾಭಿಮಾನದಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯರೇ? ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ್ಲಿರುವ ಈ ಅಂತರ ಮನ್ನು ಹೊಗಿಲಾಡಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಸತತವಾಗಿ ನಾವು ದುದಿಯಬೇಕು. ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ, ಈಗ ಏಂದು ತರಹ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕೆಲಸವಾದುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇ - ಒಂದು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಇನ್ನೂಂದು ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಸ್ಟ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ. ತತ್ವಜ್ಞರೇ, ಇದು ಸತ್ಯ ಪರಿಕ್ಷೇಯಿ ಕಾಲ. ನಂಬಿಳಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರವನ್ನು ಕಡವ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ, ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ವರ್ಗದ ವಾಟಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಬುಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಏರದನ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕೆಲವರ್ಜೆಸ್ ನೌಕರರ ಜೀವನದ ಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ನೌಕರಿಗಳನ್ನು, ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಕೆಲವರ್ಜೆಸ್ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸತ್ತಂಥ ಸಂಬಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಿಂದ, ನಾವು ಇವತ್ತು ಏನು ಕೆಲಸ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬಯದು? 50-60 ಜರ್ ಜಾತ್ತಿ ನಂಬಿಳ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವದು ನಾಧ್ಯವೇ? ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪೆಟಿನಿರಿ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಯಂತೆ ವರ್ಗದ ನೌಕರರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬೇಕು. ಈ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಬೂ ತಿಯಿಂದ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮಾಡುವು

ದಾರಿ, ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇದೇ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಗೆಕರಿಸಿದಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ್ವಾರಾ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು, “ಇಂಥ ಅಂತರವಿದ್ದರೆ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಲ್ಲ. ನಿಜ ವಾಗಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಬೇಳಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನು ವಿಷಯಕದ್ದರೆ, ದೇಶದ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೀ ಯೇಗ್ರಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ತೇವಾ ಮುಂತಾದ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿರಿದ್ದರೆ ಬಂತಿ ಬಿಂದಿ ಮಾಡುದ್ದ ಅಂತರ ಸಾಜಂಗಿಗೆ ಹೊಲ್ಯಾಪಂಥ ನಂಬಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ” ಎಂದು. ನಂಬಿಯ ಸಾರಿಗೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕರೀತ ಅಂತರವಿದ್ದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕೆಲಸ ನರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ, ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಬೇಳಗಾದರೆ ಭಕ್ತಿ ಹೋಗ್ಗಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ನಂಬಿ ಹೇಗೆ ನರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಹು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದೂ ತೇವಿಂದಿರುತ್ತದ್ದು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಬಿಡವ. ಅವನ ಮಾನಯಿಲ್ಲ ಬಹಳ ಜನ. ಅದು ಇರಲ. ನೌಕರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಕ್ಕೆ ತರಾತಮ್ಯವಿರಬೇಕು? ೫೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಯೇ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅನ್ವಯ ಯಾರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಕ್ಕಿಂತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತತ್ವಜ್ಞರ ಇದರ ಅರ್ಥ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಬಿಡ ನೌಕರನಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ, ಮಾತ್ರ ಇಲ್ಲ, ನಂನಾರಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ? ಈ ಮೇಲ್ಪುಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉದಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಿಗಿಂತ, ಕೆಳದಜ್ಞ ನೌಕರಾಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಿಸಬೇಕು, ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರ ಕೆಲವ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಡ್ಕಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ? ನಂಬಿಯ ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಇಷ್ಟ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ತಾರಾಮೃತದಿನ್ದೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕರ್ಮಾಜಿನ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಯಾತ್ರಾಯಾಗಿ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಲು ಲು ಬಂಡಿತಾಗಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಬಹು ಮಾಡುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ನಫಲವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ನಮಸ್ಕರಣ, ನಮಸ್ಕಾರದ ಪರಾ ಸಾಕಾರದ್ವಾರಾ ನಮಸ್ಕಾರದ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕತ್ತಿ ನಡೆಸಿ, ಈ ಅಂತರವನ್ನು ಕಡವೆ ಮಾತ್ರಕು. ಐ. ಎನ್. ಬಿ. ಪಿ. ವನ್. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ೨-೩ ಸಾರಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಾಮಧ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಪಡೆದಾಗ, ಆ ಕಾಲ ಬಂದಾಗ ಕೊಡೊಣಿ. ಅದರ ತಿನಿನ ಅರ್ಥಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಅಮೃತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಭಾಷನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇದೆಯೇ. ಎಂದಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿ, ಇಂದಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹಿಂದನ ಹುಸ್ತನಾರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ನಂಬಿ ಸಾರಿಗೆಗಳು ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲದ್ದುವೋ, ಅವಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಮೇಲ್ಪುಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿ. ಇಂದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳದಜ್ಞ ನೌಕರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ ಹೇಳಿ ಒಂದು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಬಂಧಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಷರಿಗೆ ಈ ಅತ್ಯಾಧಿಯನ್ನು ನರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ತೀಳಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪುತ್ತಿನಿಗಿರಾದ ನಾವು, ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ವರ್ಗದ ಗೇರ್ನಿಸು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕರಿಹಾರ ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಡುವದು ನಮಸ್ಕಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅರ್ಥಕ್ಕಿಂತು, ನಮಸ್ಕಾರದ್ವಾರಿಸಿದನ್ನೇ ಪ್ರಯರಸಿ, ಈ ನಂಬಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ್ವಾರಿಸಿದನ್ನೇ ಪ್ರಯರಸಿ, ಈ ನಂಬಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಂತರವನ್ನು ಕಡವೆ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ನಡ್ವೆಯಾಗಿ, ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಂದಬ ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯ ರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ಅಳಿದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—
Resolution moved:

"This Assembly is of the opinion that a Committee be constituted to report within six months the ways and means by which the scales of pay between the States and the Central Services be brought to uniformity in our State as the difference in pay scales has caused great discontent."

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN (Kolar Gold Fields).—Sir, I rise to support this resolution and I very much appreciate the sentiments expressed by the mover of the resolution. It is very good that the initiative in this matter is coming from a member of the Congress Legislature Party. The resolution does not call for immediate uniformity in the matter of pay scales. It only seeks to suggest the constitution of a committee to go into the question of bringing about uniformity in the matter of pay scales. Talking of uniformity all these days eversince we came to this House, we have had a lot of insistence by the Treasury Benches on the need for uniformity in the matter of taxation measures, and in the matter of other legislative measures. So, I think, if this resolution is accepted, it will only be on all fours with the line of thinking that has been advocated and has been accepted so far by this House at the instance of the Treasury Benches alone. So, when we look at this question from this point of view, there is no reason why this resolution should be resisted. Even if it had called for immediate uniformity, there was justification for it, but this only calls for the constitution of a committee which is authorised to go into the desirability or otherwise of having uniform scales and also to make suggestions regarding financial measures. Already, my learned friend has laid bare before the House how there is discrimination in the matter of pay scales between the Central Government servants and the State Government servants. Now, there is a further discrimination which I want to bring to the notice of this House and that is

this. So far as the I.A.S. officers are concerned, the principle of uniformity has been accepted by this Government also. Our State Government has accepted the need for uniformity of pay scales in the matter of I.A.S. officers. That is to say, the pay scales of I.A.S. officers here are on a par with those of I.A.S. officers under the Government of India. So, there is no distinction. When it comes to the question of I.A.S. officers, when it comes to the question of higher officers, the State Government is prepared to accept the principle of uniformity; but when it comes to the question of the non-gazetted officers or even a section of gazetted officers who are not considered as a privileged community, namely, the I.A.S. officers, there is a certain discrimination. You are prepared to have uniformity in respect of a small coterie of officials, namely, the I.A.S. officers, but when it comes to a large number of officers who bear the brunt of running the entire Government and who are responsible for the success of the Five Year Plan, you are not prepared to have uniformity. This is a state of affairs which is really tragic. Apart from considerations of merit, even bearing the spirit of the Constitution in mind, it is absolutely necessary that we should have uniformity in the matter of pay scales. The Constitution does not say—I cannot read that meaning into the Constitution, namely, that we should have different treatment in different areas. The spirit of the Constitution is that there should be equality before the eyes of law, equality in all matters of policy. Now, one of the fundamental objectives of the Constitution as adumbrated in the directive principles of State Policy is to ensure a living wage. Article 43 of the Constitution says as follows :—

"The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise. . . ."

I emphasise the word 'or otherwise'.

"a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities and, in

particular, the State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas."

From this it is obvious that one of the directive principles of State policy is to ensure a living wage either to workers employed in industrial concerns or even otherwise. When that is the directive principle of State policy, when the desirability of having living wage is written down into our Constitution in respect of private employment, is it not obvious that that policy should be first followed by a Government which seeks to implement this very directive principle of State policy. It is crystal clear. Living wage has been defined by industrial tribunals and even by the Supreme Court, if I remember aright, as a wage or as a salary which will ensure a decent standard of life. Today, it is obvious that the pay scales prevalent in various States including our State, even after the revision from the 1st January 1957, is not really a living wage. So far as Peons and others whom the Central Pay Commission terms as Class IV employees, they are really what the industrial tribunals say as below the minimum wage. High Courts and the Supreme Court have held that any private establishment, industrial or otherwise, which is incapable of giving a minimum wage has no right to exist. That is how the spirit of article 43 has been implemented by the various High Courts and even by the Supreme Court for that matter. When the courts of the land say that if there is a concern which cannot pay the minimum wage to its employees, it has no right to exist—that is the type of social justice that is envisaged in our Constitution. When this is the case, may I know what justification there is for the Government, whether State or Central, to treat its employees without any consideration, without mercy, without even taking into account the provision for—leave alone a decent standard of life—the bare necessities of life to the State Government employees? I am not suggesting that it is the duty cast on

the State Government alone to improve the pay scales of its employees. It is also equally the bounden duty of the Government of India. I understand the spirit of the resolution to be that if the State Government does not press the Central Government on the need for bringing about uniformity in the matter of pay scales, it would be failing signally in its duty to its loyal servants but for whose co-operation it is difficult to implement the Five-Year Plan successfully. In this connection, I am surprised to note that the State Governments has failed signally in its duty when it had an opportunity when the Second Pay Commission was appointed by the Government of India to press for the inclusion of the service conditions of State employees in the terms of reference. The State Governments and the Government of Mysore should have approached the Second Pay Commission to include the pay scales of its own employees as one of the terms of reference. In fact, I had sent a short notice question on this matter also. The Finance Minister had agreed to answer this short notice question. He was also under the impression that the pay scales of State Government employees would be included in the terms of reference of the Second Pay Commission, but unfortunately I understand later on that the matter has been turned down. I do not know the reason why it was turned down. As it turned out later, the impression that was given by the Finance Minister was wrong. I think either the Government of India refused to include it in the terms of reference or the State Government did not press for its inclusion in the terms of reference. It is a very tragic state of affairs. At least this matter could have been referred to the Second Pay Commission. It was open to the Second Pay Commission to say that under the present circumstances it was not possible to include it in the terms of reference. It was open to it to say that in view of the sacrifices that the country has to make in the interest of the nation, let the State Government employees also sacrifice. There is nothing wrong in

(SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN)

referring this question to the Second Pay Commission. It is therefore my humble opinion that the State Government has signally failed in its duty when an opportunity afforded itself to it. Even the Finance Minister of the Central Government, Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, was aware of this difference in pay scales.

He has been credited to have said that this discrimination was rather bad. This discrimination leads to a lot of discontent. Sir, it is a truism to suggest that if there is enormous difference in pay scales between persons doing the same job, it will lead to discontent; we are ourselves aware of it. After integration, we see so much of difference in pay scales, disparity in pay scales, that we have to appoint a committee to go into the question. The State Government was itself aware that this discontent was really bad and that it would contribute to inefficiency. Further, Sir, I would also submit that in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, one important guiding consideration that should be borne in mind in respect of salaries of public servants and which unfortunately has been lost sight of, is that the public servant should be enabled to be above board. A certain high standard of conduct and rectitude is expected of a public servant. So, Sir, in western countries like England, it has been laid down that the salary structure should be such as to keep him above want and help him to lead a decent life. The Central Pay Commission of 1947 also laid down this principle but unfortunately it has not been accepted and has not been implemented by the various State Governments. Now, Sir, I will just illustrate the enormous pay scale difference even after revision. A peon under the Central Government has been since 1947 receiving a minimum salary of Rs 80 whereas now after revision a peon under the Government of Mysore receives either Rs. 55 if he is in the Secretariat or Rs. 50 if he is outside. Similarly, a graduate clerk receives Rs. 145 and has been receiving Rs. 145 since 1947 under Govern-

ment Order V, whereas here under the Government of Mysore if a person accepts service and does the same type of work he gets either Rs. 85 or Rs. 90 including all allowances. Now, a Superintendent in the Secretariat of that cadre gets Rs. 285 under the Government of India whereas he gets only Rs. 250 here. With regard to I.A.S. people, the pay scale is uniform. Now, Sir, there is further enormous difference in the salaries because the Central Government employees get house rent allowance, city compensatory allowance, etc., whereas none of these things are given to State employees. Even the January 1st order of the Government of Mysore revising the pay scale has thought it fit to give special pay to higher category of officers, whereas when it comes to the question of house rent allowance or such other allowance for people in the lower category, there is no such thing at all. They have detailed the need for special pay but there is no such thing in the matter of lower category people. Sir, I do say that I am not unaware of the financial difficulty. It is a very big hurdle. I am not suggesting that it is a simple matter. That is why, Sir, the Hon'ble Mover did not word his resolution so that it should be done overnight. He has advisedly said that a committee may be constituted to go into this question. Let that committee be authorised by this body to see that there is at least uniformity in scales and let them also suggest ways and means of meeting the financial commitment that may arise as a result of the revision of scales of pay. With these words I commend the resolution for the acceptance of the House.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಡು (ತುಮಕೂರು).— ನಾನು ಇದೆ ನಾನು ಮಂದಿರ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಅಭಿಭಾವಕ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿಸರುಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಡಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಈನ್‌ಪ್ರೋಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಕಂಪನಿ ಬಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ನಮ್ಮ ಇದ್ದ ಒಂದಕ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಗಳನ್ನೇ ಲಾಜಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ನೂರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಅಭಿಸರಗಿರಿ ಮಾಡಿರು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಾಥಪತ್ರೆ ಮಾಡಿದವೇಲೇ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಎನ್ನಾಬ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಪಾಯಿತಿ ಅದು ಅತಿಶಯೋತ್ತಮಾಗಲಾರು. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ನವರು ಈ ಸಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಡು ಸಿ. ಎನ್. ಎನ್. ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿ

దరు. ఐ.సి.ఎన్. యారుయాగి బేకోలై అవరిగే కోణప్పు మాత్ర కెలవు కడే నామినేఇు కొడ మాడిదరు. కీగే అవరన్న సేలుకు మాడిద నంతర ఇంగ్లెండిగోలే అథవా ఇతర పాల్చాల్క్ దేశగాగిగోలే ఎరదు మారు వషట్కా కాల శ్రేష్ఠి. గిగాగి కథగానుతీద్దరు. మాత్ర కాగే బంద అధికారిగలగ నమ్మ దేశంద స్తీతిగతిగణ్ణ తీళిదఃకోణ్ణాప అవకాశపీరుతీరల్లి. ఆగ కోదుతీద్ద ఇంగ్లెసినపర త్రేపునిగు పడ్డతి కేగి తుం ఎందరె, అల్లంద బంద బట్ట అధికారియాదరూ ఒట్టు బద కొలగానన్న అథవా ఒట్టు బద ర్యుతన్న కూడ వాతనాదిన్నతిరల్లి. కాగే వాతనాదిసిదరే అవర దచ్చిగేతెక్కంతముదల్ల ఎందు తీళిదఃకోణ్ణిద్దరు. నాను కీగే వాత నాడుతీద్దేనేందు జల్లి ఇరువ యారాదరూ ఐ.సి.ఎన్. దచ్చియ అధికారిగాళ కోణిసి కోణ్ణబారదు. కత్తువషట్కాలంద నమ్మ దేశం జనగాళ సేరి సకారవన్న నషణతీద్వాగో ఇచ్చన్న ఏక గమనకే తగేదుకోణ్ణల్ల ఎబుర్చి శోఽచ్చుయివాదుమ. హాదే దేశకోణ్ణర రక్తపన్న బసిద దేశద నాయికరు పండిత జవహరలాల్ నేపురచరు. ఇంతపరు ఇద్దు, కిందే ఇంగ్లెసినపరు మాదిదేంతక పడ్డతియన్నే ఆగలూ అనురథికోండు. హోగుతీద్వారై. నావ ఆగిఎందలూ ఈ బిడ నొకరుగాలే సంబంధ జాన్సిమాడి ఎందు కేళుతీద్దరు రూ నమ్మ సకార దవర ఫ్యూనాన్చియుల్ ప్రోతీషణ్ణ చేన్నాగిల్ల ఎందు కేళుతీద్వారే. రాజు సకారచ సంబిలగాళ సెంచర్లో గౌర్వమేండన సంబిలగ మణ్ణక్కింత కదివేయిదే. అల్లదే నమ్మ రాజ్య సకారదల్లరువ దిస్తుక్క బోందూ, మునిసిపాలిటి ఇప్పగలరువ సంబిలగన్న నోర్దిదరే నిజవాయిల ఆగ కోదుతీరుచ సంబిల బిబల కదివేయాగిదే. మేండనూరు గౌర్వ మేండు కోదువ సంబిల నోర్దిదరే అదు కదివే ఎన్నపదన్న ఒట్టుకోణ్ణబేకు. ఆదర నమ్మ దేశద స్తీతి గతిగాలు కీగిదే, నమ్మ బుత్తతీ కీగిదే, నమ్మ లచుం కీగిదే. ప్రోతీషణ్ణ సింగులు బింగళారు సింగులు చృత్యానషిదే, కాగేయే సంచ్చర్లో గౌర్వ మేండన సంబిల సారిగేగాలూ ఇల్లయ సంబిలసారిగేగాలూ చృత్యానషిదే ఎందు కేళుతారే ఈ సంబిలచల్ల బందు ఎక్కాంపల్లిమ్మ కేళుత్తేనే. ‘Hundred Questions and Answers on U.S.S.R.’ ఎంబి బందు ప్రస్తుతచు రప్పా దేశిదిద శ్రుతి వాదదన్న నాను ఈచేగే బిదిదే. అదన్న ఛిదరు అవరిగే నాచ్చితంత్రు బిందమేరే, ఆ రప్పా దేశి దల్లదే జారు చక్కచర్చ నిమూలచాదసంతర ఆ దేశిపే ఎప్పు బేగు అభివృద్ధిగే బందితు ఎన్న పుదు గోత్తాగుత దే. ఈ ‘Hundred Questions and Answers U.S.S.R.’ ఎంబ ప్రస్తుతచున్న ఛిదరె ఎంతక మనప్పుగాదరు అవస కేలనకే తక్కంట సంబిలపరబేసు ఎన్నపుదు చేన్నాగి గోత్తాగుత దే.

ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಂಗ್‌ಡೆರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಕಾಗೆ, ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿನ ಬಿಬ್ರಿ ರೈಲ್‌ವೇ ಪ್ರೋಫರಿಗೆ ೩೦ಗ್ ಶೀಂದಕ್ಕೆ ೪೫ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಭಳಿಸಿದೆ.

ಅದರೆ ಯಾವಾವಣ್ಣಿಕಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿ.ಪಿ. ಮತ್ತು ಬಿ.ಟಿ. ಪರಿಷ್ಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾನು ವಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿ ರುವ ಗ್ರಾಹಕುಗಳುಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಂಗಳೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ । 60 ಮತ್ತು 20 ಅರಧವಾ 25 ರೂಪಾಯಾಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಂದುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡುವುದೇ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೂದು ದುದ್ದು ಸಾಕಾಗಬೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡುವುದೇ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ದಿಸ್ತಿಕ್ಟು ನೂರಾರ್ಥಿಯಂತಹ ಅಫ್ ಪ್ರೈಲ್ಸನ್ ಅಫ್ನಿನರುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಿಷ್ಟ ನಕಾರಾ ರದವರು ಬಿ.ಪಿ.ಎನ್. ದಿಸ್ತಿಕ್ಟ್‌ಗೆ ಹೇರಿಸುವಾಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇದ್ದು ನಂಬಣಗಳನ್ನು 450 ರೂಪಾಯಾಗಳಿಂದ, 1,400-1,500 ರೂಪಾಯಾಗಳವರೆಗೂ ಹಿಂದಿಸಿ ಬೇಸ್ತು ಬಿಡ್ದಿರು. ಅವರು ಹೇಗೆ ಬೇಸ್ತು ಬಿಡ್ದಿರು ಎನ್ನು ಯಾವುದು ನನಗೆ ತೆನಾಗ್ಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅಗದಿದ್ದ ಮಿನಸ್‌ರೂಗಳು ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಉದ್ದಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಗ್ಗಾತ್ಮಕ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅಗದಿದ್ದ ಮಂತ್ರಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಅಗಿನಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿದಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದ ಮಂತ್ರಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಅಗ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ನ್ರಿಂಜನ್ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್‌ನು ನಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಗ ಈ ಬಿಂಬಿಯಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ರೀಚೆನ್‌ನಂತಹ ನ್ಯಾನ್‌ನೂ ನಹ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ನರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಿಲ್ಲ.

ಹೀಗೆ ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿವಿಜನಲ್ ಕಮಿಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ
ವರಿಗೆ ತಿಂಗಳೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ 1,400 ರೂಪಾಯಾಗಳಿಂದ
2,500 ರೂಪಾಯಾಗಳವರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ
ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾಗೂ ಬಂತಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕಿಡಿವೆ ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ
ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಉಳಿತಾಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ! ಹಾಗೇ
ಈಗ ಸರ್ಬೋ ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ಅಧೀಕ್ಷನರು ಏಂಬ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ
ಗಳಿಂದಾರ್.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವಿರಾಜ್ ಗೌಡ (ಮುರಾವುತ್ತಾ
ಶಾಖೆಯ ಪುಂತಿಗಡ್ಡ).—ನಿಷ್ಪ ನದ್ವ ದಿವಿಸನ್ನ
ಅಫೀಸರು ಅಗಿರಲ್ಪಡ್ಡವೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಳ್ಳಿ.—ಈಗೆ ನಿಷ್ಪ
ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಅಥ ರನ್ಸ್ ನಾನು ಜಾರಿ
ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇ. ಹೀಗೆ ಈ ಅಫೀಸರು ಇರುವ ಅವ
ಶ್ಯಕೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ
ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವಾದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳ
ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಅಫೀಸನುಗಳು ಪುರಿಂದ ಏನೂ
ಉಪಯೋಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ
ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ಕೆ ಗವನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ರಾಜ ಮಹಾ

4 P.M.

ರಾಜರ ಒಂದು ಸಾಲವಿದ್ದದ್ದು ಹೋಗ್ಯಾತು, ನಂಬಿಕೆ
ದ್ವಾರಾ ಭೇದಭಾವ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನುಖವಾಗಿ
ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಅಗ್ನವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬದು ನೌಕರರ
ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ತಿಯನ್ನು ದೇವರೇ ಬಿಲ್ಲ. ಉಬ್ಬಿ ಕಾಲ್ಕಾರ್
ಚೆಲ್ಗೆ 10 ಗೆಂಟಿಯಂದ ನಾಯಂಕಾಲ ರ್ಯಾಗಂಜೆ
ಯಾವರೆಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ವಾದಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವನೆ ಸ್ವಿತ್
ಗಡಿಗಳು ಬಹಳ ನಂಕಟಕರವಾಗಿರುವದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ
ಕೇಳುವದಕ್ಕಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ
ಭಾವನೆ ಏನು ಇಂದೆ ಎಂದರೆ—“I am a fine
flower of humanity born to rule the
people. Do as I tell you but do not do
as I do.” ಪ್ರೇಮ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಭರಪಾನೆ
ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕರು 50 ರಪ್ಪು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿಟ್ಯಾಕ್ತು
ಅದರೆ ಅದೇ ಎನ್. ಪಿ. ಡಿ. ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್‌ನಿಂದ ನವರು
ಗೂರ್ಬಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಕಂಡಬಂದಾಗ ಅವಳಿಗೆ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಚಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣಿ) ಶೇಕಡಾ ಒಂದೋ ಏರಡೋ ಅವನ್ನು ಕೊಡು ತೀವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದು ಕೂಡ ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವ ಮುಂಚೆ ಆಗಿತ್ತು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಫನ್ಸು ಡೋರೆಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಸುಖಿಂಗಂಗಡಣೆ ಆಗುವ ಪರಿಪರ್ವದಲ್ಲ, ಹೆಡಬ್ರಾಬಾದು, ಮುಂಬಿಯ ಕನಾರ್ಫರೆ, ಮಾಡ್ರಾಸ್, ಕೊಡಗು ಮುಂದ ತಾದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲ ನೌಕರರನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಾರ್ಫರ್ತ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರೆ ಮುನ್ಸಾರಿನ್ನು ಬಿಡ ನೌಕರಿಗೆ ಗ್ರೀಡ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಾರ್ಫರ್ತ್ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೊಗಿ ನಂಂತರ ಬಂದ ನೌಕರಿಗೆ ಸ್ನಿಸಿಯಾರಿಗ ದೊರೆಯಾತು. ಅದರೆ ಈ ಬಿಡ ನೌಕರರನ್ನು ತ್ರಿಂಕುವಿನ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನಾಮಾಹಾಕ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನ್ನಾಯಾವಾಗಿದೆ ಏಂದು ಹೇಳುವರಕ್ಕೆನ್ನು ರ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬೇಕಿಂದರೆ ಕಡ್ಡು ಅಥ್ವ ದಿಪಾಟ್‌ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಪರಮಿಪ್ರೆ ಕೊಡುವದಲ್ಲ. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬೇಕಿಂದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟ ಕವ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನ್-ಅಫೀಡಿಯರ್ ಮೆಂಬ್ರುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಬಂದು ಕುಬಿಳಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಡುಕ ಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕೆ. ನಾವಿ ರಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಇಂದು ಅಜ್ಞಿಣವಾದಂತೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಬಡನ್ನಿಕರರು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಸಂಬಳಿಸಿದ್ದು ಉಪವಾಸ ಬೀಳುವಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಪಿಕ್ಕೆ ! ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಬಳ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದ್ದರೂ ಉಮ್ಮೆ ಸ್ವಂತ ಬಾಸಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸ್ನಿಸ್ಮಾಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಗಿದ್ದು ಅಗಲ ನಕಾರಿ ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕ ಬೀಪ್ತ ಉತ್ತರ್ಯಿಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಾರೆ. ನಕಾರಿ ಜೀಪ್ತ, ಡ್ರೈವರ್, ಪಟ್ಟೀಲ್ರ್ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಬಿಷಯೋಗಿ ದುರ್ವಿನಿಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಸ್ವಿನೀ ಯೋಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರಬಹುದು. ಕೆಚ್ಚೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಇಡೀ ಪದವನು ನೆಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂತರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉತ್ತರ್ಯಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತದ್ದರೆ. ಈ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತದ್ದರೆ ಅದೇ ಅನ್ನಾಯಾಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಜಿನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿದಿನಿಕ್ಕು ಜಾಹೀರ್ಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನಕಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಗಳೂ ಅನ್ನಾಯಾಗಳೂ ಅಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಇಂಥ ಅನ್ನಾಯಾಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಬ್ಬು ಲಭಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದ್ದರೆ ಅಂತರೆ ಸಂಬಳ ನಾಗಿಗಳ ಜೂಮಾದಿ ಮಷ್ಟಿನ್ನನ್ನು ಬಂದು ನಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ರಿದ ಅಂತರೆ ನೌಕರತ್ವದ್ವೇಷ್ಯಂದೇ ವಾಗ್ರ. ಹಾಗೆ ವಾಡಿದೆ ರೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಾತ ಭಾವನೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಚಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣಿ) ಯಾರು ಯಾರು ಸಂಬಂಧಿತರುಗಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ರೋ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ದೊರೆಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಅದರೆ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ನವರು ಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಸೇರಿದರೆ “ನಮಿಂಟಿ ಆ ಜೂತಿಭಿಡಪನ್ನು ವೆಚ್ಚೆ ಇಲ್ಲ” ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಿಗೆ ಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಕ್ಕೆ ದೊರೆಯಾದು ರಿತಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜೂತಿಭಿಡ—ಭನ್ನೆ ಭೇದಗಳು ತಲೆಕಾಪಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ವಿರುವುದೋ ಅಂಥ ದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಾಗಳು ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಮಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿರಾರಾವು. ಅದರೆ ನಾನು ಏರೋಫ್ರೆಕ್ಸ್‌ದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ವನಾಡ್ದ ರಿಂದ ಕಾಗೆನ್ನು ಇಕ್ಕೆ ವನ್ನು ಹಿಗೆರ್ಪು ದೊಪಣಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ತಾಪ್ಯಗ್ರಾ ಯಾರೂ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಭಾವಿಸಬಾರದು. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವಂಥ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳ ನಿಜಾತ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾದೆ ಎನ್ನು ವರುವು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾಯಿಗ ನಭಯ ನ್ನಾಂದೆ ಇಡುತ್ತದ್ದಿನೇ. ಅತ್ಯಿಚೆಗೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಕೋರ್ಮಾ ವಾರು ಭಾವನೆಗಳೂ ಭನ್ನೆ ಭೇದಗಳು ನಿದಿನಿಕ್ಕು ಜಾಹೀರ್ಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನಕಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಗಳೂ ಅನ್ನಾಯಾಗಳೂ ಅಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಇಂಥ ಅನ್ನಾಯಾಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಬ್ಬು ಲಭಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಸಂಬಳ ನಾಗಿಗಳ ಜೂಮಾದಿ ಮಷ್ಟಿನ್ನನ್ನು ಬಂದು ನಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ರಿದ ಅಂತರೆ ನೌಕರತ್ವದ್ವೇಷ್ಯಂದೇ ವಾಗ್ರ. ಹಾಗೆ ವಾಡಿದೆ ರೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಾತ ಭಾವನೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URUS (Hunsur).—Sir, I rise to a point of order. If we read the resolution, we will find that the resolution says that there is no uniformity in the scales of pay between the Central Services and the State Services and so the resolution hopes to bring about uniformity between them. Now the scope of the discussion is much more than what the resolution itself contemplates. We are discussing the need to reduce the Central scales of pay and to increase the minimum in the State Services. I submit that this is definitely outside the scope of the resolution. The resolution as it stands does not contemplate any reduction in the scales of pay. It only contemplates to bring about uniformity between the scales of pay of the Central Services and the State Services. So I want a ruling from the Chair that the debate should be confined to the scope of the resolution.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY (Chiknaikanahally).—There is no point of order. After all, uniformity is brought about either by reducing the higher scales of pay or by increasing the lower scales of pay to the level of the Central scales. I do not know why my Hon'ble

ಂಗ 30 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂಬಳದ ಸ್ಟೇಲು ಕೋರಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರ ಸ್ಟೇಲನ್ನು 150ರಿಂದ 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಪರಿಗೆ ವಾಡಲು ನಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರಿತಿ ಬಿಡ ನೌಕರು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಇಡೀ ವರುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಗ ನವೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಗಿದೆಯಿಂದರೆ, ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಂದ್ದೂ ರೋ ಮತ್ತು ಅಡ್ಡಿಕ

friend is under a misconception about the purpose of the resolution and why he has raised this point of order.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA (Krishnarajanagar).—Before a ruling is given, I would like to add a few words to what my Hon'ble friend Sri Devaraj Urs said. The scope of the resolution is sufficiently wide. It wants to bring about uniformity between the various scales.

Sri Y. VEERAPPA (Holenarsipur).—That is no point of order. The Hon'ble Member Sri Channabasappa is only trying to add some words to the point of order raised by Sri Devaraj Urs. So it is no point of order that he is raising.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—He is only clarifying the point of order raised by the Hon'ble Member Sri Devaraj Urs.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—There are two scales of pay, namely, the State scales and the Central scales. Uniformity in the pay scales does not necessarily mean that the Central pay scales should be brought down to the State pay scales or the State pay scales should be enhanced to the level of the Central pay scales. Uniformity also includes the evolution of a new structure of pay scales which may be adopted as the uniform structure by the States as well as the Centre. Therefore, there is no point in the point of order.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA (Gubbi).—Sir, I rise to a point of order. My friend Sri Devaraj Urs raised a point of order and requested for a ruling from the Chair. My Hon'ble friend Sri Rajaiah Setty said that there was no point of order. No sooner my friend closed his speech than the Hon'ble Member Sri Channabasappa stood up and gave a ruling. So we presume for a moment that there are two Chairs in this House, one there and one here. I request the Speaker to call the member to order irrespective of whether he is a member on this side or on that side. The Chair should not take things like this very slightly and it must give a ruling on what Sri Channabasappa has said.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I have already said that Sri Channabasappa only clarified the point of order raised

by Sri Devaraj Urs. So there is nothing for the Hon'ble Member to worry about.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎ. ಪಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ನಾನು, ನಾವಿಲ್ಲ ಏರ್ ಕಂಡಿರಣ್ ರೂಳನಲ್ಲ ಕುಳಿತದ್ದಾಗ್ನಿ ಗ್ರಾ ಭಾಷಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೋ ಒಹೆ ಬಿಸಿಯೇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಕಾಂಗನ್ ಪಕ್ಕವನು ಜರೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದಾಗಲ ಕೆಂದಾಗಲ ಅಥವಾ ದುಪಣಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಾಗಲ ಏನೂ ಇರುವಿದಿಲ್ಲ. ದೇಶದ ನಿಜನುರಾಷವನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಿಚ್ಚ ತೋರಿನುತ್ತದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿರೆ ತಕ್ಕವರ ಹೈಕೆ ಕೆಲವರನ್ನು ಬಿಚ್ಚರೆ ಇನ್ನು ಲಿದವರೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬಿಂದು ಬಡತನದ್ದುದ್ದು ಕಪ್ಪಗನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿರ ತಕ್ಕವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸೆ ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಆಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮುಂದುದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನೂ ಸಹ ಬಿಚ್ಚ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯೇನಾದರೂ ಆಗಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾನು ಬಂಡಿತ ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತದ್ದಂಥ ಅಳ್ಳಾಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಬಿಸುತ್ತಿರಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಈ ಸಫೇದ್ಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಾದಿರುವುದು ಚರ್ಚ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಬಿಚ್ಚನಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವಧರಿಂದ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಡೆ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತ್ವಿಣಿ ಅನಂತರ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿರ ತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವಲ್ಲರೂ ಅನುಮತ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಲ್ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರತು ನುಮ್ಮನೆ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿರ ತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಅದು ಇದ್ದುಕಾಗೇಯೇ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರೂ ಒತ್ತುವರಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಮೇರುಸಾರು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಬಂದರಿತಕ್ಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ನಾಕರಯ ಗಳನೇರಿಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷೇ ಬಿರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಾಗ್ನಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ 300 ರಾಖಾಯಿಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟೇರಿಯಂ ಅಧಿನುಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

Sri H. S. RUDRAPPA (Minister for Agriculture).—The argument advanced by the Hon'ble Member is that there is no uniformity in the scales of pay of the officials coming from the various integrated areas of the new State. That is not the purpose of the resolution. The purpose of the resolution is quite different. He is elaborating his argument that we should bring about uniformity in the scales of pay prevailing in the various integrating units of the new State. That is not within the scope of the resolution.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Confining myself to the resolution I say that without giving an analogy, I cannot support the argument that I place before this House.

ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥಾ ಭಿನ್ನ ಭಿನ್ನ ಶರಿಸ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಬಹುರಿಗೆಂದು ರೀತಿಯ ಸಂಬಳ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ರೀತಿಯ ಸಂಬಳ. ಹೀಗೆ ಒಂದೆ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕವರಗೆ ಎಡು ವಿಧವಾದ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದು ನಾನು ಯಾರೋಬಿರನ್ನು ಸಂಕಷಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಘೃತಭಾಷಾ:

(SRI G. N. PUTTANNA)

గళను నాను హేళ్లుత్తరువదకై ముఖ్య కారణ గంటగే 60 మైళ వేగదల్ల ఆడళ్ల నాచినికొందు హోగుత్తరువ నమ్మి సకారకై విచారణలు జేన్నాగి మనపరిశేయగలిందు ఆ ష్టూన్ గిచ్చే ర్లు ఎత్త హిదియబ్బేకాండే. అద్దరింద ఆగలాదరూ నమ్మి సకారపదవరు నంబిధి ప్రమాదధి దరచన్న ఒందు నాఱిరక్ష ఇణిసి, అన్నాయవాగి దుషినయోగివాగుత్తరువ దుడ్డన్న ఉఱిసబేకందు మత్తు జుపానరు ఇత్తాది కడచే దచ్చియ నాశకరు నంబిభ నారిగి గిచ్చన్న ఉత్తరు పడిని జున్న ముందపై సేంట్రల్ స్టేట్లుగళ్లు—స్టేట్ స్టేట్లుగళ్లందు హేళ్లుత్తరువ భిన్న భేదగళగే లవకాశపిల్లదంత ఎల్ల నాశకరిగిలూ ఒందే నమనాద నంబిభ నారిగేగిచ్చన్న నిధార మాది ఇందిన మంత్రమందల ఒందు అజందూక్ వాద కాయిఫన్న మాది కేసరు గిలిసికొల్ప, బేకందూ హేళ్ల నాను నన్న మాతు గిచ్చన్న ముగినుకే ఇన్.

ଶ୍ରୀ ନୀ. ଜେ. ମୁକୁଳ ପ୍ରେ. — ମାନ୍ସ ନଭା
ପତିଗେହେ, ଏହି ଯୁ ଦିବନ କୋଠ ଜୀବନରେ
ବିନ୍ଦୁ ନିଷୟ ଓ ସଫେଯ ମୁଣ୍ଡେ ଚଢ଼ିଗେ
ବିନ୍ଦିତୁ. ଆ ନିଷୟଦ ମେଲେ ବହଳ ପୁଲ
ବାଗି ଚଢ଼ିଗେଶ ଅଧିଷ୍ଠତ. ଆଦରେ କୋନେଗେ ଆଦର
ପରିଜାମାହେନୁ ଏଠିର ଆ ନିଷୟମନ୍ତ୍ର
ସଫେଯ ଅନୁମତି ମେଲେ ପାହନ୍ତି କେଂଦ୍ରକୋଷର
ଲାଭୀତା. ଆ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିଯିବୁ ନେଇବୁବୁଦ୍ଧାଦର କେ
ଦିବନ ଜାଲ ଚଢ଼ିଗେ ବିନ୍ଦିରତକୁ ନିଷୟଦ ବାହେ
ଆଗତକୁ ଦିନ ଅଛେ ॥ In the end, the mover
of this resolution will withdraw it.
ଜାର ବିଚାର କାଗିର୍ବେଳାଗିଲେ ନାହେଁ ଜାର
ମେଲେ ମାତନାଦବେଳୁ ? ନୁମୁ ନେ ସଫେଯ କାଳ
ମନ୍ତ୍ରେ ଏକେ ହରଙ୍ଗ ମାଦବେଳୁ ? ନାହୁ ନୁମୁ ନେ
ଜାନ୍ମେ କୁଟିଲ୍ଲ ମୁଁଠିନ ନିଷୟକୁ ଏକେ ହୋଇଗା
ବାରଦୁ ଏଠିନ ନନ୍ଦେ ଏମନ୍ତିଲୁ ଦେ. ଆଦରେ ଯାଏବ
ନଦନ୍ତରାଗାଲ ମାତନାଦିମୁଁ ମୁଗିଦ କୋଠର
ମୁତ୍ତଳ୍ଲିବୁ ନଦନ୍ତରୁ ଅଦକ୍ତେ ବିନ୍ଦୁ କୈନ୍ତ୍ରପରା
ମେହେପେ ମୂଳ୍ବ ମାଦଦ ଜୀବନପୁରିଲିଙ୍କ ନାବିରା
ଏହେମୁଁ ଜାଲ ମାତନାଦବୁଦୁକେ ଅବକାଶବାଗିଦେ
ନାହୁ ବିନ୍ଦୁ ଏତେ କା ସଫେଯାଲ୍ଲ କା ବିଚାରବାଗି
ଏହେମୁଁ ଏଥବାଗି ପାଦ-ଏଥବାଦଗଳନ୍ତିରା ମାଦି
ଦରରୁ କୋନଗାଗୁ ପଦେନ୍ତିବୁଦୁ ନମାଗେ ଆଗା
ଗରେ ଗୋତ୍ରାଗିଦେ. ଆଶ୍ଵରିନଟ୍ଟି ନକାରିଦମ୍ପର
କେଇନ୍ଦ୍ର ନକାରିଦ କହିଗେ କୌତୁଳ୍ୟବିଦୁତାରେ
ଅଲ୍ଲାଗ ନମ୍ବେ ଅରାଗୁ ମେନ୍ତିଗୁ ଗାହିରାନ୍ତିରା ମୁଗିଦ
ହୋଇଦନ୍ତିଯେତିରି ନରି. ଆ ନିଷୟଦରାଜୁ ଦରା ପନ୍ଥ
କେଇଦାରୀନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ବିନ୍ଦୁ ନମିତିଯାନ୍ତି ନେମନ୍ତ
ମାଦି ଏଠିଦାଗି. କାହିଁ ବିନ୍ଦୁ ନମିତି
ଯାନ୍ତି ନେମନ୍ତ ପାଦଲାଗୁ ତଦେନ୍ଦେ ଜାଲ୍ଲ
କୋତ୍ତେଣି. ଆଦରେ କୋନେଗେ ଆ ନମିତିଯ ପରିମ୍ବନ
ତିମାନ ହେଇତୁରୀନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ବହମତି କେଇନ୍ଦ୍ରର
ନକାରିରକ୍ତ ରାଜ୍ୟ ନକାରି ବିନ୍ଦୁ ବିନ୍ଦୁ ତିମିତିଯକୁମଦୁ
କୋଦୁବଦୁକେ ନାହୁରୀଲିଲିବେଠି ତିମିତିଯକୁମଦୁ
ହେଇଲାରୀ ଜାର ଭବିଷ୍ୟବିରୁପାହା ଜାଲ୍ଲ ନାହେଁ
ନୁମୁ ନ ଆ ନିଷୟଦ ବିନ୍ଦୁ ପମଫନ୍ତି ମାଦଦ
ଦେଇ ନନ୍ଦାଗି ଅଧିକାରୀଦାଗିଦେ. ଆ ନିଷୟ
ଦେଇ ଅଦକବାଗିରୁବୁଦରା ପନ୍ଥ ! ଜାର ବିନ୍ଦୁ

నాను నన్ను మన బట్టప హాగె బద నొకరర
బగ్గె ఏను హేలోబీకాగిదే ఎంబుదర బగ్గె బకళ
అరోడైనే మాడి నోడిను. అదరే బకళ
కాలదవరగూ నన్నె తలగే ఏనొ హోళ్లులప్ప.
అప్పినన్న ననగే ఏనో ఒందు నళ్ల ఏచార
హోళ్లుతు. ఆ ఏచారవేనేందరే హించొ దేశపు
తన్న స్వాతంత్ర్యవన్ను కళేదుకొంట మీరే జ్ఞాన
అధితపన్న ప్రారంభించ బ్యథపు ఈ దేశద
జనరన్ను తమ్మి కడగే బలిసీకోళ్లు జ్ఞాన
జనరిగొంచు బ్యథించ మాడలు ప్రారంభిసిద్దరు.
ఆ చోధి ఏనేందరే “ఎవ్వగాల్లిరూ ఆ నమ్మ
ఇంగ్లిండ” దేలక్కే బంధు I.C.S. పరిష్కారిను
పాను మాడి, ఆగ నిమగే నాల్సు నావిర, ఇదు
నావిర, అరు నావిర రాకాయిగచ నంబిచ కోదు
క్రైప్పే; నిమ్మన్ను గౌర్విర్ ఆగి అపాయించ
చాదుక్కేర్వే; హైకోల్యూఫ జిగ్గిగణన్నాగి మాదు
క్రైప్పే” ఎందు హేలి అవడు నన్ను జనరన్ను సులభ
దింద ఆశలు ఆ ఒందు దివ్యేడ్ అండ్ రూల్
పాలని మేల్రే కీగేల్ను నంబిచ నారిగేగళను
జాస్తి మాడి అదర నహాయిదింద అవరిల్ల అనేకై
వచ్చగా కాల రాజుబార మాడిద్దరు. ఆ
సంభఫద్దు నంబిచ నారిగేగళను ఎరదు
నావిర, నాల్సు నావిర, ఇదు నావిర కీగ్రాల్
మాడిద్దరు. ననగే హీగే అన్ని నుండి దే: ప్రతిరద్దు
ఇంగ్లిప్రోవరన్ను “ నిమ్మ రాజు బేడ, నిమ్మ
అధిత బేడ, నిమ్మ యజమానికి బేడ నసగే ” ఎందు ఉడింద జన నావు. నన్ను చ్యైట్లు అడి
కార ఒంద మేల్రే ఇంతక ఒందు గాసెనవాద ఏచా
రఘన్ను రాజుసెకారారవాగాల కాగో కేంద్ర
సకారవాగాల ఎతక్కే యోఇచే మాదుర్లు! ఆ రీతి
యోఇచే మాడిద రే, అంతక హాదియల్లే ఎతక్కే
హోగేల్లు! ఎతక్కే సరియాద క్రమ తగేగుకెంచ్లు
ల్లు! నాను ఈగ ఈ నభయి ముబొంతర కేంద్ర
సకారదవరిగే అపీలు మాదుత్త దేనేనే. విత
కేందరే జ్ఞాను నంబిచద్దు దిన్పొర్చి బకళ
హేడ్చుగిదే. ఇంటిగ్రూఫ అదమేల్రే, బి.ఎ.ఎస.
మత్తు బి.ఎస. హుద్దెగచన్ను కృయీచ్ మాడిద
చేల్రే, బేర్లే ప్రారంభుగళ అధికారిగాలు జ్ఞాను బంధు
చేల్రే, అవరిగే కోడతక్క నుభికశ్మి, అవరప్పేర్లే
కేలన మాదువ నన్ను రాజు సకారదల్లరతక్క
అధికారిగాలేగి కోడతక్క సుబిశక్ము లాజుంపాంతర
చ్యత్కూనపిడే. జ్ఞాన్రండ అనంతశోష్మచేంబులు
అవర నాడి నాడియల్లు, డమని ఘమనయల్లు
చుత్తు, అధికారిగా రుద్దుల్లు సేరికొండిదే. ఆ
కడె దిగ్గి పడేయడే కుళితుప వచిరిగే 70 రూపాయి
గచ సంబి, నన్ స్క్రైఫిరు కేళిడ కాగె ఎష్ట్
ఎండాపిలుద జ్ఞాను జ్ఞాను ఒందు బందిరువచ
రగొ 70 రూపాయిగా సంబి. జదు యాద
న్యాయు? మహాత్మా గాంధియవర కేనరన్ను హేల్
రాజుబార మాడువ జన నీపు. ఇదన్ను కేగే
నోడికోంచు రాజుద్దుకపన్న నడేసుత్త ద్విర్లో
ఒందు నారి త్రిమతి సరేలైచ్చిన నాము అవయ
ఒందు వాక్కపన్ను కేల్దారే. అదు ఈ రీతి
ఇదే. Shall we not follow the footstep
of our master? మహాత్మా గాంధియవర
కేళిగువచువు కేళగే ఇరలి, మీరే జ్ఞానువచువు
చేలేయే ఇరలి, అరపునెయల్లుల్లువచు అచమనే